Vol. XXIX No. 8,802.

FOREIGN NEWS

ITALY.

FEARS OF OUTBREAK AT NAPLES, TURIN, AND MILAN.

FLORENCE, Wednesday, June 23, 1869. Great precautions are being taken by the authorities at Naples, Turin, and Milan to guard against outbreak. It is feared that revolutionists are inciting the disturbances. There have been several arrests at Genoa.

SPAIN.

DULCE'S ARRIVAL. Madrid, Wednesday, June 23, 1869. Gen. Dulce has arrived from Havana. The steamer on which he arrived was detained three days in quarantine at Santander.

AUSTRIA.

GCUMENICAL POLICY.

VIENNA, Wednesday, June 23, 1869. The Government announces a policy of reserve in respect to the Œcumenical Council, as the course to be adopted by the Council cannot be foreseen.

GREAT BRITAIN.

DEPRESSION IN THE COLONIAL COTTON TRADE. London, Wednesday, June 23, 1869.

A deputation of gentlemen representing the Lancashire cotton trade have united in a request to the Dake of Argyll to obtain Government assistance in the production of cotton in the British colonies. They set forth the great depression in the trade at present, and show that relief can only be had by the Government lending her aid to enable India to develop the growing of cotton so as to compete with the United States.

THE PROPOSED ENDOWMENT.

The Irish Church bill will soon come before the House of Lords again on motion to go into Committee. No line of action in dealing with the provisions of the bill has yet been marked out: but the general feeling of the Peers is in favor of making amendments based on the principle of concurrent endow-

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH. The bondholders of the old Atlantic Telegraph Company have held a meeting, at which they ap-

pointed a Committee to guard their interests and procure a settlement of their claims. BERMUDA FLOATING DOCK.

The expedition with the great floating dock for Bermuda sailed to-day for the West Indies. CONTINENTAL OPINION OF AMERICAN AND EN-GLISH RELATIONS - KARL BLIND - HENRI

ROCHEFORT'S DEFEAT-LOUIS BLANC'S LET-TER. [FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, June 11 .- The English have taken some pains to spread the notion that between us and them Continental opinion is on their side. I think the reverse is true in the case of such journals as are neither official nor ultramontane. England is by no means liked on the Continent-perhaps not much more by monarchists than by Republicans, while the latter regard America with a passionate admiration. They would not be likely to desert her when she had right on her side. The notion that there is any considerable partisanship for England among the German press is, writes a friend to me, "a gross exaggeration, and as regards a number of leading journals, such as the Frankfurter Zeitung of Frankforton-the-Main and the Neue Freie Presse of Vienna, a palpably untrue statement." Both these are papers of the widest circulation. The former is the organ of the Republican Democracy of Germany; the latter the chief Liberal paper of Austria. In a recent number Karl Blind, whose name is well known in America, writes:

"I fully believe that England would do well to make of her own free will such a declaration of her regret as Mr. Sumner has indicated. It would be in complete harmony with the speeches which Mr. Bright, now a Cabinet Minister, addressed to great popular assemblies at the time when the recognition of the Slaveholders' Rebellion as a belligerent power was conceded by England."

And the Newe Freie Press says:

"To-day John Bright occupies a distinguished position as a Cabinet Minister. Forster, too, has a scat in the Government. The Ministry, as such, is reckoned to be the expression of that Reform party which, hostile to the former aristocratic system, showed itself during the war favorable to the Union cause. Though Gladstone, no doubt, represented at that time an opposite view in reference to American affairs, he has since declared his repentance. Why, then, should this Government, which rests essentially on new principles, hesitate to declare openly and frankly that the conduct of the former Ministry—for which this is not responsible—was erroneous. istry-for which this is not responsible-was erroneous, if, by doing so, a grave misfortune can be prevented !"

Elsewhere Mr. Blind writes: "My ardent wish certainly is that a conflict between England and America should be avoided; while of the justice of the American claim I have no doubt."

Being thus on the other side of the channel for a moment. I should like to express my sincere regret at the defeat of Henri Rochefort for the Seventh Paris District. There is not one of the elections, not even that of Bancel over the renegade Ollivier, whose value as a protest against the Empire is as great as Rechefort's would have been. It is the fashion in London to affect a kind of horror at the asperity of his opposition to the Emperor. Men and journals that ought to know better talk of Rochefort as a mere writer of lampoons, and call the Lanterne scurrilous. Well, to my mind, there is a scurrility of acts as well as of words. Rochefort is a man who refused the certainty of a great fortune rather than write half truths. His journal had reached a circulation of 120,000 copies weekly. He was offered fabulous sums if he would allow advertisements to be inserted, and keep his criticism of the Empire within official bounds. He rejected everything. The men who sit on a judicial bench and take their orders from the Tuileries sentenced him to fine and two years' imprisonment for language which was decorum itself, compared to that which his English critics daily use against their political enemies. That is what I call scurrility in act. As you know, Rochefort went to Brussels, relighted the fire of his Lanterne and has kept it flaming all along the frontier of France-not to speak of what went inside. It still circulates, I am told, 80,000 copies. If you have any doubt what French Republicans think of Rochefort, you need only bear in mind that he was supported by Gambetta and Bancel against Jules Favre, and that he is the close personal friend of Victor Hugo. Let me translate, also, out of the last Lanterne, a letter from that pure and admirable Republican, Louis Blanc. In answer to a question from Francois-Victor Hugo, M. Blanc writes :

My DEAR PRIEND: You ask my opinion about the con-test in the Seventh Paris District. This is my answer: If I had to vote I should strive first of all to forget the ill I suffered at the hands of M. Jules Favre, to think only of the public good, and to decide as a free man. For he is not free who is the slave of a resemment. But a single consideration would put an end to all hesi-tation between the two candidates of the opposition. I should vote for Henri Rochefort because of his energetic and loyal advocacy of the ideas of social reform, which M. Jules Favre does not share, although upon their real-M. Jules Favre does not share, although upon their real fration depend, in my judgment, the future of the nation and the reconcillation of liberty with justice. Cordially yours.

LOUIS BLANC.

With this loyalty to ideas, preserved through 20 years of exile by a true Frenchman, contrast the degrading flattery of the Emperor by the late American Minister. It is not in my province, ordinarily, to discuss affairs in France, but it belongs, I think, to every American in Europe to protest against the language of Gen. Dix. I hope you have printed his speech in full-no comment could so rebuke its author. I am ashamed to say it got into the English papers, and the substance of it went all over the Continent. Surely there cannot be many Americans who would not repudiate it with indignation.

PATING OUT THE CABLE. Panis, Wednesday, June 23, 1869. Advices have been received from the steamship Great Eastern up to Tuesday noon. At that time

she was 174 miles out from Brest, paying out the

cable nicely. The weather was pleasant, and all on at a time when other Powers pursued a policy so narrow in regard to their colonies—conduct, thanks to which, a MARRIAGE OF A BOURBON PRINCE WITH AN

AMERICAN LADY. Prince Henri of Bourbon has married Miss Payne, an American heiress. He has not renounced his position as a candidate for the Spanish throne.

> THE ELECTION RIOTS. [FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT:]

Paris, June 11 .- In my letter of the 8th I spoke of the occurrences of the preceding night-large gatherings of people on and in the neighborhood of the Boulevard Montmartre and on the Boulevard St. Michel on the Left Bank-occasionally emitting notes of the Marseillaise and cries of "Vive Rochefort!" mainly good-natured-the natural effervescence of the as natural excitement at the close of elections hotly contested through the two hottest days of the season, that to all appearance would have worked itself peacefully off but for an interference of the police, which moderate men of all parties were nearly unanimous in condemning as ill-judged and ill-managed. And here an observation as to that "brutality" which the police were on this, as they generally are on similar occasions, justly enough charged with, but rather unjustly blamed for. Gentlemen

of this persuasion are not selected, in the first instance, for their gentlemanliness, but for their policemanliness. They are mostly recruited from among non-commissioned officers and soldiers who have received at the end of their seven years' service in the army certificates of good conduct, that is of blind obedience. When wearied with extra service and long waiting in their depots, or exposed for hours to the uncomplimentary addresses of the gamins, they at last receive the order to act, their cumulated irritation discharges itself naturally enough on the first human object at hand, which is just as likely to be a peaceful spectator or chance passenger as a riotously-minded individual. Misap-prehensions of this sort, though underscored with ever so hard blows and foul words, are never harshly visited upon by their superiors—at least I can recall but one instance. Zeal in the performance of their office is too desirable that an occasional excess of that fine quality should be punished. Practically they are not subject to legal prosecution for viola-tion of the law, while in the exercise, however lively, of their functions.

Paris nights' entertainments have degenerated ince Monday into riots in several quarters of the ity. Those on the central boulevards reached their worst feelish hight last night. Crowds, mostly com-posed of idle spectators coming to see what was com-ng, began to assemble after dinner on the Boulevard Montmartre. By 8 o'clock the cafes were fall, the sidewalks crowded, and the street filling. Then, in an order of progression similar to that of the precedwere heard of Vive Kochefort! and even Vive La Re-publique! and snatches of the Marseillaise; and the police, backed by troops, turned off carriages into the side steets, and closed the cafes and wine shops, and the Passages des Panoramas and Jouffroy. Cayalry and infantry were out in force. The formalities comand infantry were out in lores. The formalities commanded by the law preliminary to the dispersion of a mob by force, which had been entirely omitted in May last—the spoken order to retire, the beating of the drums, etc.—were observed this time, as on the preceding evening. At about 11 o'clock, and from my point of observation, the prospect was that, as on the preceding evening, the heart of the row was broken.

with the Marseillaise floating out on the Paris night air from as many pianos through windows of private houses. A very striking sign of the times. You might have spent 365 nights in the streets a few years ago without such accompaniment to your reflections. The "Blouses," the "dregs of the populations.

lace," et id dispense for the most part with pian Instead of the prospect just referred to, the Instead of the prospect just referred to, the Boulevards took on an hoar or so later a quite different aspect; and then came down from the neighborhood of the Porte St. Denis, a body of cavalry, sweeping clean before them as far as the Rue de la Paix, a fugitive throng of noisy boys and half-grown and foolish men, gamins and exallés and lately idle spectators, some of whom had overturned the newspaper stails and other light edifices that stood on the sidewalk of Boulevard Montrarte and continued on they way standily Montmarte, and continued on their way, stupidly smashing gas-lamps and whatever other glass work

smashing gas-lamps and whatever other glass work offered itself. A part of the cavalry turning ir to the Euc de la Paix, and following side streets, came out below in the Boulevard de la Madelaine ready to meet the fugitives, of whom a large number were now arrested, and night grew still again.

Making large deductions for the imagination of excited reporters, none of whom have the means of accurately knowing, I should suppose that the whole number offarrests made in the street and in domiciles this week approximates 1,000. That tendency to break down something, innate in all men, so enormously developed and exemplified in Mr. Haussmann, and usually aroused in our states of excitement (as at a fire, for instance), has been more effectively disat a fire, for lustance), has been more effectively dis-played in some other parts of the town than on the Boulevards. Thus, at Believille and Menilmontant, immense suburbs adjoining the Faubourgs of St. Antoine and the Temple, largely inhabited by the working classes, the destruction of window glass, gas lamps, eradicable iron railings, and the like fra-gilities, has been lamentably extensive in these rights. nights.

There is endless talk and writing going out about

the causes and significance of these riots, not much of which is worth listening to, reading, or reporting. I have been told there are people at New-Orleans who, when the levees break there, attribute it to a rise of the water at Natchez; some go as far back as the Red River, and some to the mountain sources, others to the heavens whence the waters primarily come, from the clouds in the air that have come back rom the ocean—completing the fatal circle.

The steadily rising rioting of the last three days,

threatening still worse for to-night, is the unwise, "dumb, inarticulate" violent expression of protest against the violence of the coup detat. Deep calleth unto deep. The cumulated irritation of eighteen years is hoarsely answering with brute force to the old brute force. It will be choked down to-night if it cry too loudly, and for some indefinite time to come, with blood in its throat if need be. The Precome, with most are covered from the scare that re-fect of Police has recovered from the scare that re-vealed itself in his mismanagements of May and of Monday evening. The preparations now made by the resolved authorities are complete and formidable. There are 30,000 troops within two hours of any point in Paris, 5,000 within a few minutes of any point, .060 more within a few hours. The people are ithout arms, and none but helplessly ignorant or byishly heedless or madly exalted individuals exam of now overturning the Government by force. The independent press deprecate an appeal to force, with the qualified exception of two, whose editors having suffered violence from the hands of this man having suffered violence from the hands of this man do not at all encourage it. No party, no fraction of the independent parties, associates itself with the rioters, or has furnished them with a street leader. The only newspaper in Paris that "Cries havoe: and let slip the dogs of war!" is the ultra Napoleonic Pays. Its leader of yesterday is one long series of execration, addressed to all men, women and children who shall dare assemble in the Boulevard of an evening, closing with an earnest prayer for its prompt and bloody clearance.

These riots are but the effervescent foam that will dash vainly against the armed defenses with which

dash vainly against the armed defenses with which Napoleon boasted that he has diked out revolution once for all. The deep ground-swell that agitates the nation is otherwise formidable. Conjecture is rife as to the means he is likely to essay for the calming of that. to the means he is markly to call a session of the Corps that. He has decided to call a session of the Corps Legislatif this month. The decree of convocation that. He has decided to call a session of the Corps
Legislatif this month. The decree of convocation
limits the business of the session to the "verification
of powers" of its members. This verification threatens to be so serious a business that it was doubted
till the decree was published Wednesday whether
the Emperor would affront it, a portion of his counselors advising that it should be deferred to next
November. Their argument was that it would only
still further stimulate the political excitement,
worked up to an alarming pitch already by the electoral canvass. Among the persons returned as deputies, and principally among the official candidates
returned, are a considerable number the acquisition
of whose small majorities is attended with large
suspicions as to the how of their acquisition. The
verification of their powers to sit will be preceded
by examinations of the purity of their elections,
which there is a minority in the new Chamber strong
enough to insist on being unpleasantly thorough.
Documents on which these examinations will be
based are now being collected diligently by men who
can no longer be seared out of their collecting mania.
Some of them are likely to prove not only that several of the officially called were not chosen, but to
irrefutably rain the already fragmentary reputation
for honesty of the administration. It will be proved
in face of the world that its agents, whose exhortation from the beginning to the end of the canvass
was, Come up and help us in defense of menaced
law and order, violated the law in their zeal for its
maintenance against the "revolution." It will be
proved that in a small commune where so men affirm
that they voted for the opposition candidate, all but haw and order, whose the "revolution." It will be proved that in a small commune where 80 men affirm that they voted for the opposition candidate, all but 18 ballots, when the count was taken, bore the name of the prefect's candidate.

GEN. RAASLOFF ON THE SALE OF ST. THOMAS. A cable telegram has already announced that Gen. Rassloff, the Danishi Minister of War, made a speech on the cession of the Danish Antilles to the United States.

From the full text we make the following extracts: The liberal conduct of our Government at St. Thomas,

NEW-YORK THURSDAY, JUNE 24, 1869. -

at a time when other Powers pursued a polley so narrow in regard to their colonies—conduct, thanks to which, a sterile rock has become one of the most important commercial and strategical points of the Western Hemisphere—has, without doubt, contributed to insure us the esteem and sympathy of other nations. It appears certain to me also that the project of using our Northern possessions (the Faroe Isles, Iceland, and Greenland) for the establishment of a great chain of telegraphic communication between Europe and America, is a new and important step in a suitable direction. It will be generally appreciated, and will strengthen our position as a neutral and independent Power.

It is also the leading interest which we have to strengthen our policy of neutrality that has conduced us to satisfy the desire of the United States in ceding them the Island of St. Thomas, the importance of which, even in a geographical, commercial, and stratzetical point of view, exposes us to be drawn into disputes which one should, above all, seek to avoid. Without this political consideration nothing would have induced the Danish Government to cede isles which are held by so many ties to the mother country.

Gen. Rassloff speaks of his mission to the United States.

Gen. Rassloff speaks of his mission to the United States, the differences between the late President and Congress, and adds:

"In no part of the United States have I found a want of friendship for Denmark, and many calm and impartial persons have expressed to me sincere regret at the delay in ratifying the treaty. It must not be left out of view that the treaty has not been rejected; the ratification has been only adjourned, and this adjournment is due to the attitude taken by a number of wise statesmen, the most remarkable of whom is my friend the Hon. Charles Sumner, one of the most able and experienced statesmen of our epoch, who has, during many years, been the leader of the Senate in all that concerns foreign affairs, and who never loses sight of the regard and conaffairs, and who never loses sight of the regard and con-sideration due by one Power to a friendly nation. "Besides, a favorable change has been made in the con-dition of public affairs in the United States. The passion

Besides, a tayoraoise change has been made in the condition of public affairs in the United States. The passions which have long governed have gradually become calm, and the public have taken notice of the facts relative to the negotiations which preceded the treaty. The principal obstacle to the ratification of the treaty has been ignorance of facts, and it may be to-day regarded as decidedly removed. The knowledge which I have of the American character, in which the sentiment of right is so profoundly implanted, affords me strong reason to hope that we shall obtain justice, and that my American friends will justify the confidence I have placed in their honor, a confidence which has never been deceived, even under circumstances the most troublesome.

"But having, as well as I can, explained the reasons which have delayed the ratification, I cannot possibly comprehend, in the present state of affairs, an adjournment beyond the next session of Congress. If such should happen it will grieve me profoundly not only in regard to

nappent will grieve me protoundly not only in regard of our own interests, but also on account of the unfortunat influence such a course would have on the political an financial character of the United States. I live a long time in that country, and have conceived an attachment too true for the American people to be indifferent to such a misfortune Strong in the intimate knowledge which I have of the Government and the people of the United States, I don't hesitate to convey certainty of the conclusion of the not hesitate to convey certainty of the conclusion of the treaty, and if I find myself disappointed in my hopes, and will have led my colleagues and the Higsdag to an erro-neous belief, I will think the earth has ceased to be under my feet, and that there is nothing more to believe or con-fide in."

SOUTH AMERICA. CHILI.

THE SANTIAGO FAIR-THE IMPEACHMENT TRIAL -THE CHURCH AND THE STATE. [FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

VALPARAISO, May 17 .- The Exhibition at Santiago continues to be the great attraction and theme of conversation among all classes, and the confusion at order is being established in all the different departments. There is a grand display of agricultural implements, of French, English, and American manufacture, and in the first test of plows the English came out ahead, which elicited loud cheers from the Englishmen present, but who were candidenough to confess that there was not a fair working test of any of the machines, owing to the blundering of the parties who had the working of them, natives having been intrusted with them, probably to gratify and please the Chilians. For instance, the plows and thrashing machines that were to be driven by horse-power had exen substituted, and, as a natural conse-quence, did not do the work that was expected of them. There were only about 250 persons present during the There were only about 250 persons present during the trial of the machines, the greater part of whom were for

eigners. The impeachment trial of the Supreme Court before the Senate, upon charges brought by the House of Deputies, has been brought to a close. The court was acquitted, the House being unable to substantiate their charges. As soon as the trial was ended, Judge Palma resigned his seat upon the bench. Don Alvaro Covarrubias, Judge of the Court of Appeal, has been recommended by the Council of State to the President to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Judge Palma. I mentioned in a former letter that the Catholic clerky were determined not to recognize the Executive power in affairs of the Church, and that they would bring the matter to a test upon the consecration of the Bishop of Serena. The Bishop has been consecrated, but refuses to take the oath that compels him to recognize the Executive power as the head of the Church, and consequently the Government has refused to put the Pase to his title as Bishop, or, in other words, his Exerciatur, without which the Bishop cannot draw his salary from the Government. The clerky are going to refer the matter to Rome for the Pope's decision, but President Perez is determined not to accept that decision, and a Cabinet Council is to meet on Monday next, to treat upon the Bishop's refusal to take the oath. The clerky are playing a bold but at the same time dangerous game. There is quite a large foreign The impeachment trial of the Supreme Court before the cain. The elergy are playing a bold out at the same time dangerous game. There is quite a large foreign population in Chili that are not Catholics, and they have quietly diffused their ideas among the more intelligent class, and the result is that bigotry is fast disappearing from their midst, so that the present question is not without its significance, and may eventually lead to a separation of Church and State.

PERU.

THE PLAGUE SPOT-RAISING THE PRICE OF GUANO-EMIGRATION AND EXPLORATION-NEW STEEL MANUFACTURE. [FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

LIMA, May 28 .- In my last letter I mentioned the extraordinary phenomenou, near Locumba, which causes the death of all animals that approach that fatal spot. I am now enabled to give you some particulars An American gentleman, who passed over the locality, and a smart can general and a specific property of the Locumba road, about 22 leagues from Tacna, there exists what is here termed a dry arroyo, but in fact is the bed of a former river, into which, from time immemorial, no water has been known to pass. During the late earthquakes, which destroyed Arica and partly Tacna, the snocks were strongest in the neighborhood of Locumba and the Arrieros. A mule-driver reported that one of the mountains near the arroyo had been split open, and a small stream of fetid water was oozing out of the mountains near the arroyo. No attention was at first paid to the fact, nor to the mortality among the animals that visited the neighborhood. It was only when the people began to leave Tacna, and flee from the scourge of the yellow fever, which was devastating the cities to the Valley of Locumba, that they became aware of the fatal effects upon their animals, at a distance as much as eight and ten miles from the arroyo. "The stenen," says my informant, "I can compare to nothing else than old bilge water, of the smell of which you become painfully conscious. Within 12 miles from its source, my horse dropped down under me, and in five minutes he was dead. He comited three or four times a thick black substance, similar in consistency and appearance to the black vomit. I was thus left to walk 15 miles to the nearest house, two confirms the previous reports. On the Locumba road, down under me, and in five minutes he was dead. He vomited three or four times a thick black substance, similar in consistency and appearance to the black vomit. I was thus left to waik 15 miles to the nearest house, two-thirds of which I may call a mules' grave-yard, so thickly was the old road covered with them. The cause of this singular freak of nature is unknown; but it seems that the gases which have impregnated the atmosphere produce the venut and death of the animals that inhale it. What these gases are composed of science alone can solve." A Commission has been ordered by the Government to examine into this extraordinary matter and report upon it. A decree has been issued by the Minister of the Treasury, raising the price of guano in the United States. The Minister says: It will be necessary to proceed with great judgment in raising the price, so as not to diminish the sales of that article, and thus defeat the ends the Government has in view. For the present the Government accepts the plan proposed by the contractors, but reserves to itself the right to take advantage of a further rise in the price, should such be the interest of the Government.

In a few days the following important decree will be

issued by the President, having for its object the pop-lating the Amazonas: Emigrants, whether native or fo-eign, will be furnished transportation gratis to the settle lating the Amazon River; also, before starting, they ments on the Amazon River; also, before starting, they will receive a complete outfit of agricultural implements and seeds. Upon their arrival at the river they will have allotted to them as much land as they require; and the Government further agrees to pay to each settler the sum of eight soles per month for the first six months, after which time the settler will have to depend upon after which time the settler will have to depend upon

after which time the setter win have to depend upon himself. Persons who are drawing a pension from the state can emigrate there and receive their money at Iquitos, the capital of the Department. An Englishman having discovered making steel on a superior plan to the Bessemer, in the manufacture of which nitrate of soda largely enters, the discoverer has written to the authorities to know if Peru could supply written httate to the authorities to know if Peru could supply all the nitrate that he would require. He can have 3,000 tuns per month if he wants at.

The exploring expedition under the charge of Col.

tuns per month if he wants it.

The exploring expedition under the charge of Col.
Periera, and Mr. Mystron, late of the U.S. Navy, have
discovered a short and commodious route to the head of
navigation of the Amazon River. Steamers of light
draught of water can come within 55 leagues of Lima, by
the River Mache de Dios. The Janja Railroad can be extended to the river, and would thus place Lima within
six hours of the new port, Nyjanche.

INDICATIONS OF A COMING STORM-THE ELEC-TIONS, AND HOW THEY ARE MANAGED GEN. MOSQUERA'S PROSPECTS. [FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

PANAMA, June 15 .- The Radicals, headed by the President of the Republic, are moving heaven and earth to defeat their opponents in the coming elections. To gain their object they endeavor to overawe and intimidate their enemies by a display of the national troops at the polis, and a free use of the Executive patronage and influence. How well they have succeeded in the State of Cundinamarca is seen from the manifesto in the State of Cundinaments a real party) to the voters of the Opposition (the new national party) to the voters of the State, calling upon them to abstain from roting, in order to prevent a collision with the powers that be.

which they seem to invite. Among the reasons assigned in the manifesto are the following:
That the President is openly aiding and abetting the machinations of the ensuies of law and order by permitting the officers of the army to invest the polls with troops, and thereby preventing the free and untrammeled expression of the popular sovereignty. That he has adopted no measures to punish the offenders or to restore the sanctity of the ballst-box guaranteed by the Constitution. That all petitions and protests directed to the House of Representatives by those who were wounded or maitreated during the late election have been totally disregarded. That comphints lodged with the President, the Governor of the State, the election judges, or other officials, have received no attention. That the House of Representatives has silently submitted to the insult offered by a number of the officers of the national troops, who appeared before the bar of the House armed, and publicly threatened all members who should censure their conduct.

Lean easily be gathered from the forecoing that the sionally a theme of conversation merely, in the Cabi

publicly threatened all members who should censure their conduct.

It can easily be gathered from the foregoing that the advice given by the leaders of the opposition is not inappropriate, although to an American citizen such a course would seem incomprehensible. But then in this country we have different institutions, and the Government is constituted in quite another manner than that of the United States of America. In this country the party in power almost always controls the elections by a display of the unitary at the polis, and afterward by a generous doctoring of the election returns.

Gen. Mosquera's election to the Presidential chair is a very probable event, but whether this happens or not, a revolution will doubtless ensue, because if unsuccessful the Mosqueristas, fance; ing themselves defrauded and imposed upon, perhaps with a great deal of reason, will use

the Mosqueristas, fancying themselves defrauded and imposed upon, perhaps with a great deal of reason, will use this as a pretext for a general knock-down and free fight all around. And then the party in power will fight to the last man to remain in their places. This is evident from the action of the Senate, who by a vote of 13 to 14 refused to revoke the decree of banishment of the distinguished exile Gen. Mosquera, who is living on a miserable pittance of \$2,400 a year. The bill granting a general amnesty to political offenders shared the same fate.

TROUBLE IN THE MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLA-TURE.

Boston, June 23 .- At noon to-day, the Legslature had practically finished its work, but the two Houses disagreed on the question of the appointment of a committee by the House. The House wanted the committee to sit during the recess, and investigate and report on the condition and improvement of the Commonwealth lands, but the Senate disagreed, and the House appointed a committee of its own members to do the work. The House tried to get a clause inserted in the Appropriation bill to pay this committee, but the Senate would not concur. The fight continued till 9 p. m., when a second Conference Committee was appointed, a committee was appointed, a committee was appointed, a committee of its own members, and the House claims that the right to appoint implies the right to vote pay, which the Senators cannot see. There was considerable personal recrimination, and much talk of "preservation of dignity" in both Houses. Last year the Houses fought with Gov. Bullock, but failing this year in an Executive dispute, they are fighting among themselves. At 1:30 the Houses adjourned, to renew the fight to-morrow. Houses disagreed on the question of the appointment of

THE ROYAL INSURANCE BOND ROBBERY. BINGHAMTON, N. Y., June 23.-Dyonisius E.

Cremen, indicted as a participator in the Royal Insurance bond robbery, which occurred in New-York, Dec. 10. bond robbery, which occurred in New-York, Dec. 10. 1866, when the sum of \$225,000 was stolen, was arraigned for trial in this city, yesterday, and his trial is still in progress. The testimony shows that on the 15th of August, 1867, Cremen endeavored to get a coupon of a stolen Seven-thirty bond cashed at the First National Bank, when he was suspected and arrested; the number and date of the coupon correspond with those of one of the bonds stolen from the Royal Insurance office. The effort of the prosecution is to connect Cremen with the operations of Griffin, Knapp, Tierney, and Dan. Noble. He is alleged to have been concerned in the robberies as a receiver of the stolen property. The defendants expect to prove an alibi. Wim. McFarland, of the firm of Barlow, Larcque & Co., with District-Attorney Hopkins, appear for the prosecution, and the Hon. Giles W. Hotchkiss, Lewis Seymour, and G. L. Sessions, esqs., defend the accused. The trial excites great interest. ed. The trial excites great interest

CHICAGO, June 23 .- At the annual session of e Grand Lodge of the American Protestant Association, the Grand Lodge of the American Protestant Association, held in this city, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: R. W. G. M.—James E. Campbell of Missouri; R. W. V. G. M.—John Gardiner of New-York; R. W. G. Secretary—John Craig, Philadelphia, Penn.; R. W. G. A. Secretary—John Maxwell, Philadelphia, Penn.; R. W. G. Treasurer—Thomas Caswell of Massachusetts; R. W. G. Chap.—William Sharkey of New-York; R. W. G. Con.—Albert C. Smith of Massachusetts; R. W. G. A. Jon.—David Downs of Delaware; R. W. G. Tyler—Philip angel of Indiana.

THE GUTTYSBURG MEMORIAL FESTIVAL. GETTYSBORG, June 23 .- Major-Gen. Meade

ccepts the invitation of the Committee of Arrangements for the dedication of the committee of Arrangements for the dedication of the monument in the Soldiers' National Cemetery, to perform the ceremony of unvailing the monument on the 1st of July, with appropriate remarks. The high timere National Union Singing Association will be in attendance. Gen. Meade's headquarters will be at the Springs Hotel.

FATAL AFFRAY AT FRANKLIN, VA.

NORFOLK, Va., June 23 .- At Franklin, Va., a tation on the Scaboard and Roanoke Railroads, an affray courred last evening in which a negro was mortally shot a white man named Holland. At midnight some negroes collected and attempted to force an entrance into Holland's house, but were driven off. A few hours later they fired and totally destroyed the saw mill and lumber yard of Healy Bros., whose loss is estimated at \$20,000.

EXTENSIVE FIRE AT BRANTFORD, CANADA. BRANTFORD, June 23 .- A very destructive fire securred here to-day. It broke out in the furniture store of Mr. Bruzes, in Colbornest, and before it could be sutdued a large portion of the business part of the town and many dwellings were destroyed. The loss is not yet known, but will exceed \$100,000.

ATTEMPT TO BREAK JAIL-THREE MEN KILLED. Sr. Louis, June 23 .- A desperate attempt to reak jail was made recently at Corinne, U. T. Three garroters named Mauley, Kahn, and "English Bill," who had been sent there from Brigham City for safe keeping, succeeded in breaking through their cell, when they discovered by one of their gaards, who gave the m. The remainder of the gaard were aroused, and tesperadoes were ordered to return to their cell, but the desperadoes were ordered to return to the desperadoes were ordered to return to the upon, and refusing to do so, they were immediately fired upon, and all three were killed.

THE TRIAL OF YERGER. Jackson, Miss., June 23 .- The Yerger trial is progressing slowly. Witnesses were examined by the defense to prove that Yerger has given at times evidence

GENERAL TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

... A boy named Lewis Kisser was run over and killed by the cars in Rochester yesterday.
... Twelve thousand dollars have been raised in Chicago for the benefit of the Newsboys' Home. ... Several persons arrived at St. Louis yes-terday, only fire days from San Francisco.

... In the Connecticut House, the bill repealing the present Usury law has been defeated by a vote of 77 to 148.

... The trotting horse "Danvers Boy" was sold on Saturday, in Providence, to Charles Revere of New-York, for \$25,000. Mrs. Jones, who was shot by her husband in Burrilville, R. T. on Monday night, died yesterday. A. M. Wood, employed by the Providence

and Millbury Railroad Company in Providence, was killed yesterday while engaged in making up a freight train. .The Common Council of Quincy, Ill., has voted \$250,000 to the Quincy and Nebruska Railroad, and private parties have subscribed \$100,000.

Mr. Williams, late of The Memphis Regis has sued out an injunction against being molested by Baughens, recently appointed in his stead. Mr. Baughens, recently appointed in his seed.

Mails for Japan, China, Sandwich Islands, and the Pacific States, will hereafter be sent to Chicago to be made up, and mails from those regions will be sent to Chicago for distribution.

... A prize fight occurred on Tuesday, near Springfield, Mass., between King and St. Lawrence, but was broken up by the police. Three hundred spectators, one third women, witnessed the affair.

The strike which has existed among the brakemen of the First Division of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway for some time time past, has been set-tled, and the strikers have resumed work at the old rates. The Custom-House officer at Lewiston,

Me., on Tuesday seized about \$1,000 worth of paisley shawls from a stranger, a German, who had been seiling them at about half the wholesale price, on suspicion that the goods were snuggled. .Thomas Morris and Thomas Gillagan the former arrested for vagrancy and the latter for as-sault, were found dead yesterday in the Dorchester (Mass.) Almshouse, where they were confined. A coro-

(Mass.) Almshouse, where they ner's inquest will be held to-day. A Convention of the citizens of West Tennessee, North Alabama, Mississippi, and Arkansas, has been called to meet at Memphis on the 13th prox., to take measures to secure the introduction of Chiuese emi-

The vote on the annexation of Dorchester to Boston was taken on Tuesday, and both places voted for the union; Boston by 3,420 to 565. Dorchester \$28 to 726. The act takes full effect on the first day of .The Kansas Pacific Railway Company

as invited the Railroad Committees of the Senate and ouse of Representatives to an excursion over their road, weral members of the Committees have accepted the The jewelry house of William & J. D. Mayo, in Chicago, was robbed on Tuesday of a case of diamond rings, 86 in number. The rings were in a show case, and were not missed until the hour of closing. One thousand dollars reward has been offered.

THE CUBAN REVOLUTION.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT FROM WASHINGTON -WHY RECOGNITION HAS BEEN DENIED-THE SPANISH MINISTER AND THE CUBAN JUNTA-DETERMINATION TO ENFORCE NEU-WASHINGTON, June 23 .- Cuban affairs have not as

yet been a subject of consultation, although occa-

net, nor according to present aspects is it probable that any official action will soon be taken with regard to affairs in that island. The Government has no information to show that the opposing forces in Cuba have ever met in an open field, but that what little fighting has been done amounts to nothing more than skirmishing. The operations have been confined to a few local points, with no marked political results, and the Cubans have not yet succeeded in establishing themselves in a single spot. Therefore, as no case is presented which calls for recognition of belligerent rights, no member of the Cabinet has expressed a desire for, or hinted, action in that direction. It is no secret that the Spanish Minister has been informed that, although the Government and people of the country sympathize with the Cubans, the Neutrality laws will be enforced, and as a proof of the honesty of the Government in executing them, the Spanish Minister has been placed in direct communication with United States Attorneys and Marshals so that he furnish them with information, accompanied by proof, relative to secret military expeditions, in order that they may promptly carry out the instructions given months ago to intercept the sailing of hostile vessels. The recent arrests in New-York were made on information furnished to the Federal officers in New-York through Spanish sources. The cause of action was owing to open boasting by Cubans of their success in landing men and arms on the island. The Government has been selling surplus arms to all parties, without distinction, asking no questions as to their future

INSURRECTION IN PORTO RICO.

Intelligence has been received by a commercial house in this city to the effect that a rebellion had broken out at Arroyo, in the island of Porto Rico. It was deemed, according to the advices, formidable The news of the event had been received at different points in the isle, and caused a profound excitement.

LOSS OF AN EXPEDITION-SPANISH TROOPS SUF FERING FROM FEVER-DR. WM. CLARENCE

HAVANA, June 14 .- It seems to be well asertained that a dentist who lived for years in Havana, and an American by birth, was recently killed in a fight with the Spanish troops. Mr. Tinker had to leave Havana on account of the active interest he manifested in the Cuban cause, and barely escaped the clutches of the Government. Arriving in Key West, he went to work actively in the cause, was it is said, at the head of the Salvador expedition, as Colonel, and fell the first victim on reaching the soil. He was about 30 years of age, a man of great intelligence, and quite popular among the Cubans.

Cubans.

It is painful to read the fact of the loss of the Patrie, a vessel which sailed from Philadelphia for the island, pringing reënforcements of war and munitions. About 1,000 Spencer rifles were saved, and a quantity of powder. Only 100 men succeeded in reaching the shore safely. The others were lost, though the number I have not been able to ascertain.

able to ascertain.

Buceta has a great number of sick; those unable to move are near 400 in number. This column suffers very greatly from yellow fever. The climate is very bad for these men, who are mostly recruits. He has had to shoot some 30 to 40, in order to prevent a general desertion. A considerable number of his forces have left him, and are reported to have joined the insurgents. When last heard from, Buceta was not far from Santiago de Cuba. STATE OF AFFAIRS AT SANTIAGO AND GUANTA-

NAMO-A GLOOMY PICTURE BY A SPANISH

NEWSPAPER. The Bandera Espanola of the 10th inst., one of the official papers of the Spanish Government published in Cuba, although professing to believe-as in duty bound to do-in the eventual triumph of the Spanish arms over the patriots, gives the following account of the endition of things in the department of Santiago de Cuba and Guantanamo: "Rural property is either destroyed entirely, or reduced in its production. Town property is without value, or at least bears but a nominal value. Money is exported in large sums; credit is absolutely extinct. Capital and the circulating medium remain in the hands of the usurer; failures, hunger, misery, indigence, even mendicity, are now the lot of those ery, indigence, even mendicity, are now the the resources of living. The work of the artisan is com-pletely paralyzed, not only because every one is bent on retrenching his expenses, but because none will venture in any enterprise. Every one appears bent upon saving

in any enterprise. Every one appears bent upon saving all he can from the final catastrophe, and upon making as much from it as possible. Commerce is suspended, and every person capable of realizing necessary funds to gain another country where tranquility may be found, is

THE CUBAN JUNTA. EXAMINATION BEFORE COMMISSIONER OSBORN-ALL THE ACCUSED INDICTED.

The matter of the examination into the charges against Col. William C. O. Ryan and others, of riclating and intending to violate our Neutrality Laws, came on for hearing before Commissioner Osborn, vesterday, in accordance with his decision on Tuesday. The Court-Room, as on the day previous, was filled with Cuban sympathizers, and others interested in the questions at issue. Drs. John H. Norris, E. W. Du Bose, and J. McNulty, and Capt. T. W. Conant, the parties arrested on Tuesday night, were also present, to did it should be of hail passed upon in their cases, providing it should be raised. Mr. Sedgwick said the defendants were ready. The Hon. A. J. Rogers appeared as additional counsel in the case, on behalf of Capt. James Peters. At 1:30, the In the case, on behalf of Capit. James Feters. At 1.55, the District-Attorney not being ready to proceed, a Fecess of 20 minutes was taken. After the expiration of the 20 minutes the Commissioner said he would fix the amount of bail in the cases of the parties arrested on Tuesday night. Conant's name was first called, and he said he had no Conant's name was first called, and he said he had no counsel. Norris's name was called with the same result. McNulty, on his name being called, appeared by counsel, Roger A. Pryor, who desired time to make a motion to discharge on the ground that the evidence was insufficient; and made the same motion in the case of Du Bose. Both motions were denied. All four of these defendants were then required to give ball in the same amount and on the same terms as the parties hitherto balled in these matters. The examination of these four was set down for 1 p. m. to-day. The Commissioner called on the case of Ryan.

P. m. to-day. The Commissioner called on the case of Ryan.

Mr. Bell said he had reason to suppose that all the parties charged had been indicted, and, if such was the case, the Commissioner's jurisdiction ceased.

Mr. Sedgwick said it was not shown that, if an indictment had been found, it was for the offenses charged in the complaint pending before the Commissioner. After some caustic remarks from Mr. Lowrey about the promptitude evinced by the Government of Spain in procuring the indictment named, the Commissioner said he held in his hands a bench warrant against all the parties charged, and this would preclude any examination before him.

charged, and this would preclude any examination before him.

Mr. Sedgwick then wanted to know whether the warrant was for the same offenses charged in the complaint pending before the Commissioner; and the Commissioner replied the bench warrant enumerated the same offenses. The Commissioner then called the cases to have the bail bonds of the parties accused, given to appear for examination, canceled. Sternberg and Ackerman not being present, their bonds were declared forfeited, but Mr. Bell said he should not proceed against their bonds, if the absent purities should appear within a reasonable time and surrender themselves.

The Commissioner then said that the examination in all the cases was at an end, and that all the bondsmen were released from the bonds they had given, with the exception of the bondsman of Alfaro, who would be released on the appearance of Alfaro, at 1p. m. to-day, his bondsman having, on Tuesday, given bonds for his appearance

man having, on Tuesday, given bonds for his appearance at that time for an examination. All the accused, with the exception of Sternberg, Ackerman, and Alfaro, were then taken into the custody of the Marshal, under the

then taken into the custody of the Marshal, under the bench warrant named.

Mr. Sedgwick then appeared with Ryan before Judge Blatchford, to have Ryan bailed. Mr. Bell moved that bail be denied, and Judge Blatchford denied the motion. Mr. Bell then wanted it fixed at a large sum, but Mr. Sedgwick thought that the amounts previously given, which were \$5,000 to appear for trial and \$2,500 to keep the peace, would be sufficient to give again under this new indictment. Mr. Bell contended that the old bail of \$2,500 to keep the peace had been forfeited, the new indictment helng proof that the conditions of that bond had been violated. Judge Blatchford took this view of the case, and decided that as that ball had been forfeited, a new bond for the same amount must be given in lieu of ij.

been violated. Judge Blatchford took this view of the case, and decided that as that ball had been forfeited, a new bond for the same amount must be given in lieu of it, in addition to the bonds for the aggregate amount of \$7,500 under the new indictment.

These conditions were compiled with, and subsequently all the accused, except Sternberg, Ackerman, and Alfaro, either gave fresh bail or removed the bonds hitherto given, to appear for trial. The following are the names of the Grand Jury who indicted the Junta: Foreman, John W. Graydon, merchant, No. 137 Broadway; Richard R. Butler, broker, No. 50 Wall at.; Charles C. J. Beck, merchant, No. 209 Broadway; Walter L. Childs, clerk, No. 66 McDougal-at.; Andrew Devourney, lamps, No. 46 Greene-at.; William H. Hamilton, broker, No. 17 Broad-at.; Henry S. Holberow, real estate, No. 516 Ninth-ave.; Samuel H. Hurd, saddlery, No. 308 Lexington-ave.; Alex. Laird, produce, No. 144 West Washington Market; George W. Millar, paper, No. 10 Spruce-at.; Jas. Oliphant, clothing, No. 31 Park-row; Benj. M. Seixas, clerk, No. 9 Chambers-st., Geo. E. Sears, stationer, No. 45 William-st.; Edw'd S. Suvdam, importer, No. 59 Water-st.; David, B. Ingersoll, fancy goods, No. 595 Broadway; John F. Maugos, dry

goods, No. 295 Greenwich-st.; Chas. Magnus, publisher, No. 138 Canal-st.; Henry Nordlinger, merchant, No. 98 Pearl-st. Edwin J. Pinkerton, printer, No. 37 Vandam-st.; Jacob Romberg, insurance, No. 67 Liberty-st.; Joseph H. Semmons, optician, No. 1,103 Broadway; Wm. B. Taylor, Jr., broker, No. 25 Broad-st.; Fernando R. Walker, paper, No. 24 Spencer-st.; Christian Zabriskie, Vice-President, No. 76 Nassau-st.

EXCITEMENT IN TOWN LAST NIGHT-RESCUE OF COL. RYAN-A DEPUTY MARSHAL BUCKED AND GAGGED-PROBABLE DEPARTURE OF FOUR HUNDRED MEN FOR CUBA-THE

SPANISH SPY ON THE LOOKOUT. There was the greatest excitement last evening in Cuban and Spanish circles, in the Marshal's office, and among all who knew anything about the stirring events in which the friends and enemies of the "ever faithful isle" were acting perilous parts. It was rumored that Col. Ryan had escaped from the custody of a United-States Marshal. After diligent inquiries, the following facts were ascertained:

facts were ascertained:

It appears from the evidence thus far obtained that after the proceedings in the United States Court and Commissioner's Office yesterday afternoon a lady had offered to go Ryan's bail to any amount, but he refused to permit her to sign a bail bond, and asked that a deputy Marshal might be sent with him to the house of a friend up town, where he would get trustworthy parties to become his bondsmen in the sum of \$29,000. This request, which looked reasonable, was granted, and Deputy Marshal Dawley was ordered to accompany Ryan. The first place they visited was the Metropolitan Hotel, where sundry drinks were indulged in, and Ryan, who was busily engaged in conversation with several gentlemen during the time he was at the hotel, bid them adieu, and, with Dawley, proceeded to a saloon in Prince-st., near Brondway, where Ryan said he wished to see some friends. Both went in, hotel, bid them adien, and, with Dawley, proceeded to a saloon in Prince-st., near Broadway, where Ryan said he wished to see some friends. Both went in, and the first thing in order was drinks. After taking several, Byan's friends became very frieddly toward the Deputy, and insisted that he should spend the night with them. This, of course, the Marshal strongly objected to, and endeavored to keep as near the Colonel as possible. Ryan ordered a champagne supper, and declared that they would have a good time there before they visited his friend's house. The Deputy objected again, and insisted that the Colonel should accompany him to Ludlow-st, as he suspected that they were endeavoring to stupefy him with liquor. He advanced toward Ryan, and attempted to lay bands upon him. This was the signal to the Col-

that the Colonel should accompany him to Ludlow-st., as he suspected that they were endeavoring to stupefy him with liquer. He advanced toward Ryan, and attempted to lay hands upon him. This was the signal to the Colonel's friends. Dawley was at once sized, and, after a desperate resistance, was "bucked and gagged," and stowed away in another room. All this happened about \$\frac{5}{2}\$ o'clock. Byan and his friends at once left for parts unknown. After about 2 hours' confinement. Damby was released and allowed to depart. It is needless to say that he did not let the grass grow under his feet before the facts of Ryan's escape and his own share in the matter were fully reported to Government officials. Steps were at once taken to get on the track of the fugitives. In a short time it was discovered that Ryan had joined a large party of men, and had gone to Jersey City. It was also reported that Ryan, with 400 men, had gone down the bay in tugs, and from Cuoan sources comes the report that the men were embarked on board the Virginia or Fuiton, steamers in readiness to take their living cargo to sea as soon as it arrived. WHAT THE UNITED STATES AUTHORITIES WERE DOING. Carses for the United States Marshal! were the first words that saluted the ear of THE TRHUNE reporter who sped swiftly down Broadway and Whitehallst., at 12 o'clock last night, and slipped silently around to the little wharf back of the Staten Island forry-house, where the United States revenue cutter. Uno was lying. A couple of questions elicited from a judiciously non-committal individual the fact that the cutter was on duty, and had been over to Jersey City; in fact, was going again. "And what about the Cubans 1" "Who does 1" "The Marshal's deputy, around in the stern." The Marshal's deputy, around in the stern. The Marshal's deputy

Last night, about 10t o'clock, a carriage was driven up to the Casino in Houston-et, and from it allighted beputy-Marhai Davis, who went into the Casino and arrested Charles Currier, one of the indicted parties. Currier, who is an immense specimen of humanity, resisted, and gave his captor much trouble. Finally he was forced into the carriage, but here, too, he showed fight. Lying back upon the seat, he sent his foot with terrinc force through the window, and striking one of the deputies in the face, stretched him at full length on the sidewalk.

While The Trilishus reporter was sitting on the jail stoop, walting for coming events, a carriage drove within a half block of the Jail, and after considerable talking between the occupants and the driver, a gentleman stepped out of the carriage and advanced toward the jail. As he came under the gas—lightit proved to be no less personage James B. Craig, of the firm of Webster & Craig, connection to the convex.

came under the gas-light proved to be no less personage James B. Craig, of the firm of Webster & Craig, counsel for the Spanish Government. After considerable conversation with Mr. Tracy, the jailer, and our reporter, he left in his carriage. In the meantime our representative had discovered that the other occupant of the coach was Mr. Zayer, the new Spanish Consul at this port.

It was after 1 o'clock when the carriage containing the distinguished gentlemen departed. What they were there for did not transpire. It could not have been to obtain information concerning Ryan and his escape, as the Consul's spies had reported that fact to them several hours previous.

THE SPANISH-CUBAN DIFFICULTY.

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THE SPANISH-CUBAN DIFFICULTY.
An examination in the case of the editor of El Cronista, José Ferrar de Conta (the hero of the duel with Francisco de Porto, editor of the Cuban paper, La Revolucion), toos place yesterday aftersioon in the examination room of Jefferson Market Police Court, Justice Dodge presiding. De Conta is charged with assault and battery by Lorenzo Tomaselli, the proprietor of a barber shop. Señor de Conta was represented by Mr. Henry Morange, and Tomaselli's counsel was Mr. Samuel Sherman, brother of Gen. Sherman. The complainant was sworn in his own behalf, and said that he is an Italian, and owns the barber shop, corner of Twelfth-st. and Broadway. On the 31st of May the prisoner came into his establishment in a rage, saying that he had understood there was a caricature of him in the room. He seized the picture, tore it into fragments, and rushed toward the deponent, exclaiming in Spanish, "I will kill you," and put his hand behind him, under his cont, as though looking for a weapon. The witness, thinking he was about to shoot him, retired. The testimony was frequently interrupted by the disputes of counsel and Senor de Couta, who was much excited. On cross-examination, Tomaselli said that the accused is a very passionate man, and has been concerned in several affairs of honor and assaults. A burlesque biography of De Conta which, together with copies of the Cuban paper, were for sale at the plaintiff's place of business was put in evidence, as was also the remnants of the caricature. The latter is a skillfully executed pen sketch of a man with a ferocious mustache poring over a book, which is supposed to be a register of deaths, among which are written in Spanish, "Here lies José Ferrar de Conta," "Here lies Here lies the plaintiff of the caricature. The latter is a skillfully executed pen sketch of a man with a ferocious mustache poring over a book, which is supposed to be a register of deaths, among which are written in Spanish, "Here lies José Ferrar de Conta," "

STILL ANOTHER ASSAULT ON A NEWSPAPER MAN, CHICAGO, June 23 .- Charles L. Wood, Hiram Rogers, and W. D. Bodgers were on Monday fined, in the Police Court of St. Paul. Minn., for an assault upon S. B. Woolworth of The Pioneer newspaper of that place. The trial grew out of a publication of Wood's alleged ember-

RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.

George Barnes, a brakeman on the Boston George Barnes, a brakeman on the Doston and Albany Railroad, was killed almost instantly at Chatham Four Corners, yesterday afternoon, while in the act of coupling cars. Dennis Conroy, a track hand employed on the Boston and Albany Railroad, was instantly killed at Pittsfield by a switch engine running over him, completely severing his body, and mangling it in a horrible manner. He was 38 years of age, and was unmarried.

HUDSON RIVER BAPTIST ASSOCIATION.

The Hudson River Baptist Association (South) commenced its 19th anniversary in the Tabernacle Baptist Church on Second-ave, yesterday at 10 a. m. About 150 delegates were present. The Rev. J. W. Buckland of Calvary Church preached the sermon and was afterward elected Moderator. A letter was read from the First Swedish Baptist Church, Oliver-st., soliciting the prayers of the Association on behalf of their starving brethren in Sweden. Prayers were accordingly offered up in their behalf, and a motion to grant pecuniary relief was withdrawn after some discussion. A discussion then took place on the subject of church extension. At 1 o'clock a recess was taken until 4. On reassembling, after singing and prayer, Mr. Rhodes, Chairman of the Committee, read the report of the Committee, recommending resolutions, which, after some sharp discussion, were adopted in the following form: That the Church Extension Committee consist of 10 members, viz.: Edward Bright, Peter Balen, A. Denicke, William Phelps, S. S. Constant, J. F. Wykoff, G. H. Andrews, J. M. Bruce, J. B. Trevor, and Mr. Stephens; that the Committee be authorized to procure such act of incorporation as shall give the body the annual election of at least the majority of its members.

Brother Andrews proposed that a collection be made there and then, which was carried. The roil of the Churches was then called with the following result: Madison-ave., \$20; Calvary, \$25; First German, \$30; Warnton-ave., \$400; Calvary, \$25; First German, \$30; Warnton-ave., \$400; Erintity, \$25. Total, \$760. A resolution was passed to the effect that the Association rejoiced in the union of the American Baptist Publication and American and Foreign, Bible Societies, and hoped that the churches which had hitherto been backward in contributing would commence to act more liberally. The Rev. Mr. Simmons delivered a short address, in which he urged the necessity of effucating the colored population of the South. Addourned. HUDSON RIVER BAPTIST ASSOCIATION.